

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

DRY HYDRANT

(Each)

CODE 432

DEFINITION

A non-pressurized permanent pipe assembly system installed into water source that permits the withdrawal of water by suction.

PURPOSE

To provide all weather access to available water source for fire suppression.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

Where a dependable source of water is available, where transport vehicles can access the site, and where a source of water is needed for fire suppression.

CRITERIA

Site Conditions. Site conditions shall be such that an all weather vehicle access is available to the dry hydrant or can be developed. The dry hydrant shall be reasonably close to the water source to minimize the length of suction line. This should be determined in conjunction with local fire officials. Special care and maintenance will be required when debris and fine soil particles are part of the streambed.

Water Requirement. The quantity to be considered available to a dry hydrant is the minimum available (at not over 15 feet total static lift) during a drought. A minimum of 30,000 gallons of usable impoundment water or a minimum pump flow rate of 250 gallons per minute (gpm) without interruption for 2 hours is considered a dependable water supply.

Location. A location map showing the exact site of the hydrant and vehicle access shall be furnished to the local fire department with a copy to the landowner. A letter of approval to use the site shall be obtained from the landowner prior to construction. Fire department personnel shall review topography, location, and access prior to installation.

The fire truck connection shall be within 10 feet of the edge of an all weather access road. The all weather access road and fire truck pumper connection shall be higher than the auxiliary spillway elevation if installed in a constructed impoundment.

Water Supply. The adequacy of the water supply from impoundments shall be determined in accordance to appropriate local criteria. The adequacy of stream flow source can be determined from regional analysis of stream gage data.

Pipe. The pipe material may be iron, steel or plastic. PVC plastic pipe shall be at least SDR-26. No more than two 90-degree elbows shall be used in the entire pipe system. Pipe shall be 6 inches nominal diameter or larger. The depth at which the pipe is installed shall be below the frost-free depth for the area.

Plastic pipe installed above ground shall be resistant to ultraviolet light throughout the intended life of the pipe.

All pipes shall be protected from hazards presented by traffic, farm operations, freezing temperatures, fire, thermal expansion and contraction. Reasonable measures should be taken to protect the pipe from potential vandalism.

Pipe Intake. The pipe shall be fitted with an intake screen or strainer. It shall have standard fire truck hose adapters for quick connect/release operations acceptable to the local fire department.

The pipe intake depth shall be calculated from the design water elevation plus pipe diameter plus 2 feet. Where the intake is more than 3 feet off the bottom, a trash rack may be used in lieu of a screen.

A dry hydrant installation shall provide for a positive slope toward the water source. In pits or impoundment's, the intake screen or strainer shall be supported and secured at

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least two feet above the pool bottom. The intake shall be at least 4 feet beyond the earth slope.

To avoid a vortex or whirlpool during pumping, the top of the inlet pipe shall be at least 2.0 feet below the lowest design water level unless a special design is prepared to prevent vortex.

Pump Lift. The top of the fire truck pumping connection or centerline of pump (whichever is higher) shall be no more than 15 feet in elevation above the bottom of the fire protection pool or stream surface during drought conditions.

The fire truck connection shall be approximately 24 inches above the ground surface, but never higher than the intake of the fire truck.

The total lift (pumping head) shall not exceed 20 feet when all losses are totaled. Pumping head for each site shall include head loss from the screen/strainer elbows, line friction, elevation (static head), and hard rubber or flexible suction hose to the fire truck. Elevation shall be computed at the low water elevation.

Dry Hydrant. Dry barrel (conventional) hydrants may not be used due to excess suction loss and the necessity that they be absolutely airtight.

A recessed hydrant (below ground-level connection) may be specified for use in areas with special needs, such as in a high vandalism area or for low profile and esthetic needs. It is also referred to as a flush mount hydrant and does not require the 24-inch riser. It may be used with the 45° or straight dry hydrant head assembly.

Dry Hydrant Head. The hydrant sleeve shall be made of bronze, brass, aluminum alloy, or other durable, non-corrosive metal. The sleeve must be permanently affixed inside a PVC head using epoxy adhesive and stainless steel bolts.

The hydrant head shall be able to accept a 6-inch American National Fire Hose Thread (NHT) connection to provide maximum supply. Hydrant (6 inch) head shall conform to ASTM D 2466.

All hydrants shall contain a removable head strainer and stainless steel snap ring that can

be removed without special tools. The strainer shall be conical in shape to maximize straining area. All hydrants shall use a rubber "O" ring between the threaded sleeve and PVC head.

Dry Hydrant Cap. The cap shall be of snap-on/snap-off design and removable without special tools. It shall be joined with a steel cable or chain and be permanently attached to the dry hydrant head. The cap shall be hard plastic or of same metal as NHT connection for maximum corrosion resistance.

Strainer. The strainer shall be fabricated from material compatible with the pipe. Individual inlet holes shall not exceed 3/8-inch diameter. All components, including pins, shall be non-corrosive. Manufactured well screens shall be corrosion resistant. Screens and strainers shall have a minimum open area of 4 times the pipe cross sectional area.

A strainer may be formed by drilling 1/4-inch to 3/8-inch diameter holes with a minimum of one hole diameter between the holes in PVC pipe. Drill holes shall be deburred and the pipe cleaned before putting the strainer into service. The screens or strainers shall be capped with a removable end cap.

End Cap. The end cap must be easily removed without special tools. Perforations are recommended in the end cap, also, to improve flow conditions.

Access. Vehicle access to and from the dry hydrant shall be provided for fire truck and pumper units. Access shall have an all-weather surface, be well drained, and be at least 12 feet wide for ease of movement by personnel and equipment during an emergency. When local road traffic may be involved, an all-weather road surface adjacent to the dry hydrant and completely off the public road is recommended for safety of the emergency personnel and the public.

Protection. After the dry hydrant installation, the site shall be graded for surface drainage and vegetated or otherwise protected from erosion. Vegetation shall be in accordance with Critical Area Planting Standard and Specification (342).

CONSIDERATIONS

Effect of the use of the dry hydrant on upstream and downstream water quantity.

Sediment production caused by erosion during construction.

This practice has the potential to negatively affect National Register listed or eligible (significant) cultural resources (archaeological, historical or traditional cultural properties). It also has the potential to protect listed or eligible historic structures.

DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Drawings and specifications for installing dry hydrants shall be in keeping with this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purpose. Required permits shall be obtained prior to initiating any work.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Keeping the site clear of obstruction and regular mowing of the dry hydrant access area will be required for readily available access for emergency use.

Pumper testing of the dry hydrant should be done at least annually to verify site usability. This test shall include back flushing, followed by a pumper test at the maximum designed flow rate. Careful attention should be given to silt, debris, aquatic growth, or other interference that may limit the full operation of the dry hydrant.

The intake screen should be checked at least once every year to identify any sediment build up or aquatic growth that needs to be removed. The hydrant should be back-flushed each spring and fall to remove any silt or debris that may have accumulated on the screen.